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Prevention of Water Pollution

By VINTON W. BACON, Executive Officer, State Water Pollution Control Board *

Study of the problem of prevention of water pollution can be divided into three principal subjects: (1) The technical aspects of collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and industrial wastes; (2) the methods of financing construction and operation costs of pollution abatement, control, and prevention facilities; and (3) legislation and the relationship of the governmental agencies responsible for administration of the program. This paper will discuss only the third principal subject, namely, pollution control legislation and the water pollution control boards which have been created through recent legislation.

Legislation

Through a series of 11 bills, comprehensive changes in State laws for the control of water pollution were enacted by the California Legislature at its 1949 Regular Session. These are the so-called Dickey bills.

Prior to 1949, and the establishment of the state and regional water pollution control boards, the responsibility to regulate disposal of sewage and industrial waste was vested primarily with local health authorities and the State Department of Public Health, and to a lesser extent in the various state agencies which were authorized to deal with such problems as they specifically affected their respective programs. Secondly, regarding the State Department of Public Health, that control was accomplished not by laws describing the requirements in

In this article Mr. Bacon brings us up to date on activities pertaining to water pollution control laws adopted by the 1949 State Legislature. Administrative functions of the State and nine regional water pollution control boards created by the new laws, as well as their relation to health department responsibilities, are given.

Much of the information presented in this paper has been drawn together in a single report for the first time. Although the portion defining "contamination" has appeared previously in "California's Health," it is retained here in order not to detract from the completeness and relevance of the information Mr. Bacon presents.

detail, but by requiring that proposals be submitted in advance for review by the department. Such proposals were reviewed not only as to health hazard, but as to their appropriateness with respect to any angle of pollution that might interfere with any beneficial use of the water for public welfare, or result in an odor nuisance. This system functioned on a "permit" basis, and while the words "contamination," "pollution," and "nuisance" were used, no attempt was made to give any special significance to their use. These terms were used interchangeably.

Contamination, Pollution, and Nuisance

The new legislation establishes newly defined concepts of "contamination," "pollution," and "nuisance." Furthermore, the new laws divide responsibility for control into two major categories. Responsibility for abatement of contamination (which is defined as a hazard to the public health) rests with local health departments and the State Department of Public Health; responsibility for all other detriment to waters of the State and the use of those waters is vested in new agencies of government represented by the state board and nine regional water pollution control boards. The "permit" system, where proposals were required to be reviewed and passed on in advance, has been abolished.

To those familiar with the many aspects of sewage and industrial waste disposal, the problem is not quite so easily divided into two categories by the mere definition of words. It is recognized that there might be con-

* Presented at the meeting of Southern California Public Health Association, Bakersfield, May 12, 1950.

siderable overlapping of the two "responsibilities," and, therefore, the next step is the more detailed definition of the basic terms. By statute in the State of California, "contamination" means an impairment of the quality of waters of the State by sewage or industrial waste to a degree which creates an actual hazard to public health through poisoning or through spread of disease. It also includes any equivalent effect resulting from disposal of sewage or industrial waste, whether or not waters of the State are affected.

"Pollution" means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the State by sewage or industrial waste to a degree which does *not* create an actual hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect such waters for domestic, industrial, agricultural, navigational, recreational or other beneficial use.

Lastly, "nuisance" means damage to any community by odors or unsightliness resulting from unreasonable practices in the disposal of sewage or industrial wastes.

In an effort to further clarify these statutory definitions and the fields of responsibility, the California Conference of Local Health Officers, after advising with various authorities, prepared and adopted the following broad definitions of the terms "an actual hazard to the public health" and "equivalent effect" as working definitions:

An "actual hazard to the public health" shall be deemed to exist in the following situations:

- (1) *In domestic water supplies*
 - (a) When inadequately treated human sewage is discharged into any water used as a source of domestic supply.
 - (b) When toxic substances are present in amounts dangerous to human beings in waters used as sources of domestic water supply.
- (2) *In recreational waters*
 - (a) When raw (or inadequately treated) human sewage is discharged into any waters used for recreational purposes.
 - (b) When visible signs of human sewage are present in recreational waters.

An "equivalent effect" shall be deemed to exist in the following situations:

- (1) *On land*
 - (a) When raw (or inadequately treated) human sewage is present on any surface in or near human habitation or where domestic animals have access.
 - (b) When sewage is discharged in such a manner as to allow breeding of disease vectors in endemic areas in proximity to human habitation.

These working definitions were adopted by resolution on May 1st by the California Conference of Local Health Officers. On May 2d the State Board of Public Health approved through a concurring resolution these working definitions and directed the staff of the Department of Public Health to use these definitions in applying the provisions of the statutes until such time as appropriate regulations can be adopted under regular administrative procedure. On May 4th, the State Water Pollution Control Board appointed a committee of three

to study these working definitions and to recommend action to the entire board.

Regional Water Pollution Control Boards

Since the water pollution control program is new and unknown to many throughout the State, the composition, powers, and duties of both the regional boards and the state board will be briefly discussed.

One of the related bills divided the State into nine water pollution control regions, the delineation being based on major drainage basins of the State. The accompanying map shows, in general, the boundaries of the regions.



The governing board of each region consists of five members appointed by the Governor. Board membership must include a representative from each of the following groups interested in the water pollution control problem:

- (1) Water supply, conservation and production;
- (2) irrigated agriculture; (3) industries producing industrial wastes; (4) municipal government; and (5) county government.

These boards have the duty to coordinate action of the numerous governmental agencies involved and to promote cooperative action with waste producing industries. They may require any state or local agency to inspect and report on any technical factors involved in water pollution or nuisance, and they may request enforcement of laws concerning water pollution or nuisance by appropriate federal, state and local agencies.

It is the duty of each regional board to formulate and adopt long-range plans and policies with respect to water pollution control within the region. Each regional board shall report to the state board and the appropriate local health officer any case of contamination in its region which is not being corrected.

The new legislation is not a limitation on the power of local communities to deal with disposal of sewage or industrial waste, or to abate nuisances; nor is it a limitation on the power of a state agency now authorized to deal in any special way with the problem, nor is it a limitation on the right of any private person to obtain any appropriate relief against a private nuisance arising from contamination or pollution.

The boards are empowered to make and enforce rulings as to conditions to be maintained in all instances of pollution and nuisance, existing or threatened, within their regions, but the boards may not specify the manner or means of maintaining the required conditions.

Under the new legislation, any person proposing to discharge sewage or industrial waste within any region, other than into a community sewer system, shall file with the regional board of that region a report of such proposed discharge. The regional board, after any necessary hearing, shall prescribe requirements as to the nature of such discharge with relation to the conditions existing from time to time in the disposal area or receiving waters upon or into which the discharge is proposed and notify the person proposing the discharge of its action. Such requirements may be revised from time to time. After receipt of such notice, the person so notified shall provide adequate facilities to meet any such requirements with respect to the discharge of sewage and industrial waste. Upon failure of anyone to comply with an order of a regional board, an action for injunctive relief must be brought by the district attorney, or, if he should fail to act, by the Attorney General.

Every person who hereafter constructs or alters any water well must file a detailed report with the appropriate regional board, on forms furnished by the State Division of Water Resources.

The names and addresses of the executive officers of the regional boards, with whom the various reports must be filed, are given below.

Region	Executive officer and address
1	Wm. G. Shackleton 707 South State Street, Ukiah
2	John B. Harrison 364 14th Street, Oakland
3	Paul R. Bonderson Bank of America Building, San Luis Obispo
4	Linne C. Larson 541 South Spring Street, Los Angeles
5	Joseph S. Gorlinski 608 13th Street, Sacramento
6	John T. Leggett 314 North Main Street, Bishop

Region Executive officer and address

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7 | Terrence H. Donovan
450 Towne Avenue, Indio |
| 8 | Paul G. Brown
Room 210, 325 North Broadway Street, Santa Ana |
| 9 | Harold E. Miller
Box 1808, Aeronautical Sciences Building
3380 West Harbor Drive, San Diego 12 |

State Water Pollution Control Board

A State Water Pollution Control Board was also created, consisting of the State Engineer, Directors of the Departments of Public Health, Agriculture and Natural Resources, and nine appointees representative of the regions of the State and of the various interests in these problems. Of the nine appointees, at least one shall be selected from qualified persons engaged in each of the following fields:

- (1) Production and supply of domestic waters; (2) irrigated agriculture; (3) industrial water use; (4) production of industrial waste; (5) public sewage disposal; (6) city government; and (7) county government.

The state board has the duty to formulate a statewide policy for control of water pollution, with due regard for the authority of the regional boards. It will direct research programs in the technical phases of pollution control, and will administer the State Water Pollution Control Fund, a fund from which loans will be made to financially distressed communities for construction of direly needed sewerage and storm drainage facilities. The state board may act as an appeal board in any specific instance of pollution where it is found that a regional board has not taken proper action.

A brief summary of the major items of business which have been transacted by the state board since its first meeting December 8, 1949, is given below:

- (1) Establish a preliminary statement of objective and policy. The objective is the prevention and control of pollution and contamination of the waters of the State at a minimum of expense consistent with obtaining this objective. In achieving this objective, the policy will be that its actions and those of regional water pollution control boards shall be so directed as to secure that degree of care in the planning and operation of works for treatment and disposal of sewage and industrial waste as will adequately protect the public health and all of the beneficial uses of waters in this State and at the same time permit the legitimate planned usage of those waters for receiving suitably prepared wastes so that an orderly growth and expansion of cities and industries may be possible.
- (2) Approved personnel specifications for Water Pollution Control Engineer, Grades 1, 2, and 3, for filling positions on regional staffs. Civil Service examinations for these positions are to be given on June 24th.
- (3) Requested the Department of Public Health, the Division of Fish and Game, and the Division of

Water Resources to continue studies through sampling and analysis, of the quality of water in 30 of the major fresh water streams and lakes at a total of 60 different sampling stations, and for the compilation and forwarding of data pertaining to this subject already in their files and records.

- (4) Adopted rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of the State Board.
- (5) Approved budgets and allocations for all nine regional water pollution control boards.
- (6) Received and has under study a progress report from the committee on water-quality criteria. This report sets forth principles considered in establishment of equitable water-quality requirements, and it sets up tentative requirements for each of the following types of water use: Domestic water supply, shell-fish culture, recreation, wild life propagation, irrigation, industrial, and aesthetic. If adopted, these criteria would not be binding on actions of the regional boards since under the statute, regional boards independently develop plans for their regions.
- (7) Received and has under study, first draft and a report from the committee on rules, regulations, and application forms necessary to carry out provisions of Chapter 1551, Statutes of 1949, pertaining to loans from the \$1,000,000 fund to municipalities and districts for the construction of sewerage and storm drainage facilities. The first loan date is tentatively set for September 1, 1950.

Similar progress in getting the program underway is being made by all of the regional boards. In fact, some of the regions have already commenced study of special problems and conditions which have been referred to them.

Other Aspects of Pollution Control Legislation

Financial assistance to communities for sewerage projects is provided by means of loans from a State Water Pollution Control Fund. One million dollars has been appropriated to this fund for administration and expenditure by the State Water Pollution Control Board. All or any portion of the funds needed for a sewerage project may be loaned, at 2 percent interest, with payments deferred as long as may be considered necessary, upon security of bonds of the community. Before state funds are loaned, it must be shown that the project is feasible and cannot be financed through private sources. Cities and districts are allowed to issue "second mortgage" revenue bonds to secure such loans, or to secure similar loans which may be available from the Federal Government or from any other source.

Communities owning a sewerage system can enter into long-term contracts with industry for waste disposal. The contract term may not exceed 40 years. Such contracts may be made irrespective of whether bonds are issued for construction of sewerage facilities.

An appeal procedure for review of sewer rental charges is established whereby any person may pay

such rates under protest and action may be brought in superior court for recovery.

Tax levies necessary for sewerage facilities are excluded from the \$1 per \$100 assessed valuation limitation in cities of the sixth class.

The Division of Water Resources is directed to conduct a continuing survey of water quality in the State with regard to pollution from all sources and to study all facts relating to the feasibility of reclamation of waste-water for industrial or agricultural purposes. Water-well drilling practices will be studied and minimum construction standards will be recommended.

Summary

Pollution control legislation (11 bills) enacted by the 1949 Regular Session of the California Legislature establishes newly defined concepts of "contamination," "pollution," and "nuisance." Responsibility for abatement of "contamination," which is defined as an actual hazard to public health, is vested in local health departments and the State Department of Public Health. Control of "pollution" and "nuisance" is the responsibility of regional water pollution control boards which were created for the nine major drainage regions of the State. "Pollution" and "nuisance" are defined to mean adverse and unreasonable effects of disposal of sewage or industrial waste which are *not* actual hazards to health. Thus, they represent the economic aspects and effects of waste disposal. A State Water Pollution Control Board was established to administer operating, research, and loan funds; to formulate a state-wide policy for control of water pollution with due regard to the authority of regional boards; and to act as an appeal board in any specific instance of pollution where it is found that a regional board has not taken proper action.

State Civil Service Examination

Physician and Surgeon, and *Senior Physician and Surgeon*, with salary ranges of \$458 to \$556 and \$584 to \$710 respectively. Examination dates for California applicants are August 17, October 19, and December 21, 1950, and February 15, 1951. Out-of-state examinations will be given as conveniently as possible to residences of applicants, beginning August 17th and continuing at intervals of approximately 60 days. Before being considered for employment, applicants must possess or be eligible to apply for a California license.

If qualified, applicants may apply for both examinations at the same time. Three years of experience in the practice of medicine, surgery or psychiatry are required for senior grade.

Long Public Health Career Ends in Death of William F. Snow

Active to the end, in a career which made him a leading and revered public health figure for half a century, Dr. William F. Snow, one-time Executive Secretary of the California State Board of Public Health, and founder and board chairman of the American Social Hygiene Association, died suddenly June 12th in Bangor, Maine. He would have been 76 July 13th.



Doctor Snow has played a major role, both nationally and internationally, in developing public opinion in support of the campaign against the venereal diseases. It was the call that took him east in 1914, at the founding of the American Social Hygiene Association, to become its first general director, that ended his four-year career as Executive Secretary of the California State Board of Public Health. His keen interest and active part in public health affairs of this State from 1909 through 1913 are reflected in his "Comments," a regular feature of the monthly bulletins published by the State Board of Public Health during those early years.

A native of Illinois, Doctor Snow obtained his B.A. Degree in Chemistry at Stanford in 1896, his M.A. in Physiology in 1897 from Stanford, and his M.D. from

Cooper Medical College, San Francisco in 1900. He has held teaching assignments at Stanford, Columbia, New York University, Johns Hopkins and other universities concurrently with his other activities.

He was president of the National Health Council from 1927 to 1934, was a special consultant to the U. S. Public Health Service since 1936, and had served as President of the International Union Against Venereal Disease since 1946.

His many achievements and numerous professional affiliations through the years, including notable service to his country in the Army Medical Corps during World War I and as a civilian in World War II, are chronicled not only in the pages of *Who's Who in America*, but also in the minds of those who have been associated with him.

Doctor Snow is survived by his widow, Mrs. Blanche Boring Snow, and two sons, William and Richard.

Western Branch Adds Three Sections; Elects Dr. Halverson President

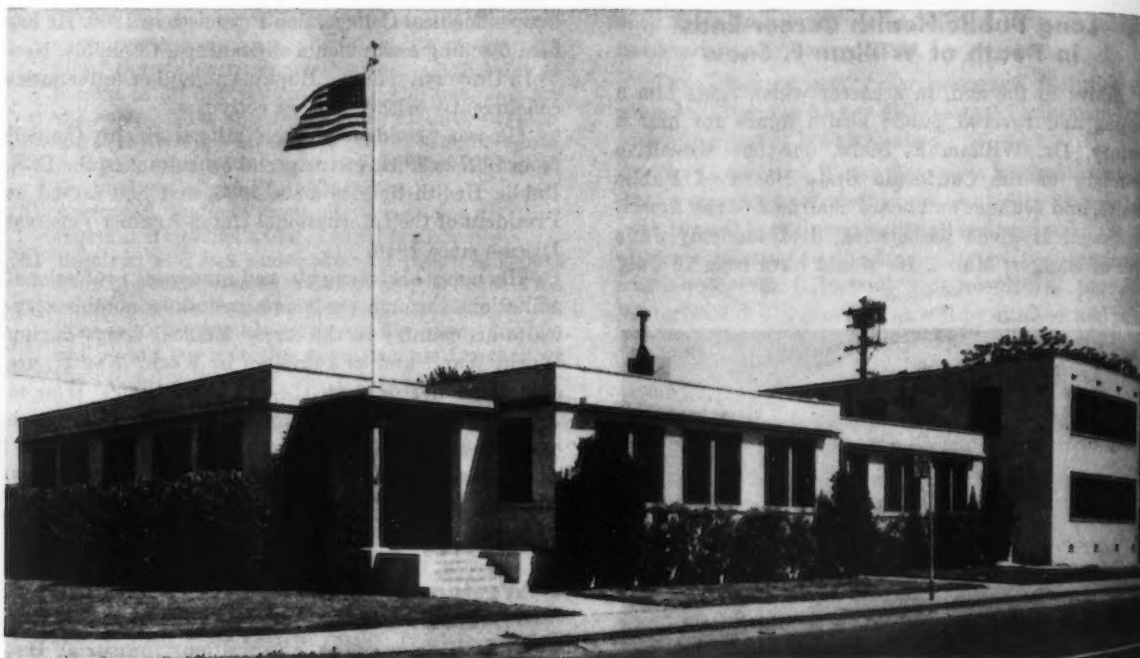
Three new sections—Sanitation, Industrial Hygiene, and Records and Statistics—were added to the Western Branch, American Public Health Association, at the Portland meeting May 30th through June 1st. The branch has three other sections—Laboratory, Public Health Education, and Venereal Disease Control. The latter two were organized last year.

Section officers were chosen except for Records and Statistics, which is conducting a vote by mail. The complete list will be announced in a future issue of *California's Health*.

New officers for the branch during 1950-51 were elected as follows:

President, Dr. Wilton L. Halverson, California State Director of Public Health; President-elect, Mr. L. J. Peterson, Administrative Director of the Idaho State Department of Public Health; First Vice President, Dr. Carlyle Thompson, Director of Preventive Medical Services, Oregon State Board of Health; Second Vice President, Mr. Charles L. Senn, Engineer-director, Sanitation Bureau of the Los Angeles City Health Department; Third Vice President, Miss Rena Haig, R.N., Chief, Bureau of Public Health Nursing, California State Department of Public Health; and Secretary-treasurer, Mr. Walter S. Mangold, Associate Professor of Public Health, University of California School of Public Health.

Two Californians are among the five new members of the Board of Directors. They are Mrs. Ann W. Haynes, Chief, Bureau of Health Education, State Department of Public Health, and Dr. George M. Uhl, M.D., Los Angeles City Health Officer.



SOLANO OPEN HOUSE FETES ENLARGED QUARTERS

Growth from original basement headquarters to present modern offices since 1940 was heralded by the Vallejo and Solano County Department of Public Health at special open house festivities Sunday, June 11th. Some 500 visitors toured the recently enlarged quarters as guests of Dr. L. S. McLean, Director, and his staff.

Guest speaker, Dr. Charles E. Smith, President of the State Board of Public Health, traced the department's growth in both public health facilities and services, which has been made despite tax difficulties present in a county where the largest industrial plants are operated as federal tax-exempt installations.

The new addition to the present health center, built in 1943, provides administrative quarters for the health officer and the assistant health officer, as well as staff

quarters for the divisions of nursing, sanitation, and health education. Also, on the second floor is an attractive conference room with sufficient space to accommodate 75 people. Its facilities are available for the use of other community health groups. This addition allows the original structure to be used for the several public health clinics, reception and administrative rooms, vital statistics section, the public health laboratory, and a milk inspector's laboratory.

The current staff, numbering 32 full-time positions as well as several dental and medical consultants, serves a city-county population estimated at 115,000 persons.

In addition to the health department's headquarters located at 228 Broadway, Vallejo, the department maintains a sub-center at the County Courthouse in Fairfield.

State Civil Service Examination

Consulting Public Health Sanitarians. Salary range, \$310 to \$376. Final filing date, July 8th. Examination date, July 29th. Registration as a Sanitarian in California is specified, but applicants not yet possessing their certificate will be admitted to the examination.

Applicants must have had three years of full-time paid sanitation experience in a public health department, at least one year of which must have involved responsibility for organizing and administering a sani-

tation program or for providing consultative services to local health agencies or their sanitation program. Completion of one year of postgraduate study in public health in a recognized college may be substituted for one year of the general experience.

Applicants must have the equivalent to graduation from college with major work in sanitation, public health, or a related field such as bacteriology or entomology. Additional qualifying experience may be substituted for four years of the required education on a year-for-year basis.

Los Angeles Tuberculosis Survey Passes Half Million Mark

Geared toward reaching 2,500,000 persons by January 1, 1951, the Los Angeles county-wide tuberculosis X-ray survey passed the half-million mark during June. Some 40 mobile X-ray units are active in both central and neighborhood locations as the huge health enterprise gains momentum.

With the taking of chest X-rays, plans have been progressing for an intensive follow-up, not only of suspected tuberculosis patients, but also of heart disease and neoplasm suspects. Arrangements for follow-up have been completed by the Los Angeles Heart Association and the Los Angeles County Medical Association.

The State Department of Public Health has provided \$40,000 from heart disease control funds and \$7,500 from cancer control funds to assist in this work. The program of follow-up, with referral of suspects to their own physicians, is much the same as that successfully carried out in San Diego.

It is anticipated that the Los Angeles program will result in the discovery of several thousand previously undiscovered heart disease cases, and a number of previously unsuspected cases of cancer of the lung amenable to therapy.

Medical, Public Health Atomic Defense Mapped by State Agencies

The State Department of Public Health has been serving as principal recruiting agency in obtaining qualified technical and professional personnel for training in the medical aspects of atomic warfare and radiological monitoring. Two courses were given at UCLA by the Atomic Energy Commission. In attendance were 14 California physicians representing the state and local health departments, the California Medical Association, and the four medical schools in the State. These professionals received training in the medical aspects of atomic defense. Nine nonmedical technical personnel, representing health departments and universities, were trained in radiological monitoring.

The Department also recruited 39 professional people for a two-day course given in San Francisco by the U. S. Public Health Service. This course dealt with the public health aspects of the ionizing radiation hazard in both military and peacetime uses of atomic energy.

Philip K. Condit, M.D., on the staff of the Venereal Disease Service, is serving as chairman of the Civil Defense Committee which is being organized to represent 25 California agencies in medical and health aspects of the state emergency disaster and civilian defense program.

Tulare County Fly Experiments Show Value of Sanitation

Sound measures of sanitation which seek to remove fly-breeding conditions won out over the use of insecticide sprays in a fly control experiment conducted recently in Farmersville, Tulare County, by the Tulare County Health Department and the Delta Mosquito Abatement District. The experiment is reported by Dr. R. Lynn Knight, County Health Officer, and Ralph Gunderson, Chief Sanitarian.

Preliminary fly counts using a Scudder fly grill were taken in two areas of Farmersville. After the original count, one area was "fogged" every third day with a mixture of 8 percent DDT and 2 percent lethane. After each of the first two sprayings the fly counts in the first area were reduced by about half. However, within two days following each spraying the counts again returned to the original level. When an intensive campaign to remove sources of fly-breeding began to take effect, the counts no longer increased in the periods between sprayings. In the area which was not sprayed, and where no organized effort to reduce fly-breeding was undertaken, the counts increased progressively throughout the experimental period.

Dr. Knight and Mr. Gunderson point out that "the results may be explained by the fact that no known spray will kill all the adult flies in any given area, nor will it kill flies in immature stages. The survivors reproduce themselves many thousand-fold within a few days, especially during the hot weather. In order to prevent this increase, it is necessary to remove all material in which flies may lay eggs, or to exclude flies from access to such material."

Specific control measures indicated, include: (1) frequent removal and spreading of manure from animal or poultry pens, or storage in fly-tight bins; (2) removal of rubbish, such as leaves and wet grass; (3) fly-tight containers for garbage, with frequent garbage removal; and (4) screened privies, with tight, self-closing doors. Privy pit should be treated with larvicide to prevent fly-breeding. Motor oil is effective.

National Conference on Aging

A national conference on aging has been called by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing at the direction of President Truman and will be held in Washington August 13th-15th. Some 1,000 persons representing industry, professions, churches and education are expected to participate in working groups on health services, rehabilitation, community organization, and socio-economic implications of aging.

An estimated 1,000,000 Americans have diabetes and don't know it.—*Federal Security Agency.*

Rabies Control Measures Adopted to Reduce Cases in Wild Life

Reported cases of rabies among wild life in several California counties has prompted a program of control directed toward reducing the numbers of wild animals in which the disease has been in evidence. Rabies has been confirmed in several foxes and skunks taken in Napa and Sonoma Counties, and laboratory findings show positive results in skunks and a heifer in Butte and Marin Counties.

A number of persons have been bitten by wild animals in Napa and Sonoma, requiring anti-rabies vaccine treatment. Wild life reduction is being carried on by trappers in certain areas of these two counties. Extension of this work in rabies control among wild life is being considered. The control program has drawn the attention of the local health officials, the State Department of Public Health's veterinary unit of the Acute Communicable Disease Service, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

A study of rabies in wild animals in California has previously been carried on by the State Department of Public Health and the Sixth Army Medical Laboratory in the Fort Ord Reservation. This study is gradually being expanded to other areas.

Changes in Health Officers

Everett M. Stone, M.D., has been appointed health officer of Riverside County, succeeding Robert S. Westphal, M.D. Doctor Westphal recently became health officer of Sonoma County.

Charles R. Milford, M.D., is now health officer of the City of Red Bluff, Tehama County, replacing James L. Faulkner, M.D.

International Cancer Congress

An international exchange of ideas and experiments in cancer research and control will be the order of business when the Fifth International Cancer Congress convenes in Paris July 17th for a five-day meeting. A number of California doctors are planning to attend.

Alameda County Nursing Positions

Alameda County Health Department has vacancies for public health nurses because of newly created positions. The program is one of generalized nursing, including field training for university students. Completion of an approved course in public health nursing

is required. Salary range, \$250 to \$308, with 6½ cents per mile car allowance on personal car. Address inquiries to Director of Public Health Nursing, 570 Callan Avenue, San Leandro.

California Morbidity Report—May, 1950

Civilian Cases

Reportable diseases	Week ending					Total cases	5-yr. median	Total cases
	5/6	5/13	5/20	5/27	6/3	May	1945-1949 May	Jan. May
Amebiasis.....	7	5	2	2	2	18	23	18
Anthrax.....								
Botulism.....								
Brucellosis (undulant fever).....		1	1	1	3	6	31	17
Chancroid.....	9	4	4		5	23	34	17
Chickenpox.....	1,042	847	1,060	1,049	961	4,969	5,050	24,317
Cholera.....								
Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated.....	2		1	4	1	8	5	1
Conjunctivitis, acute infectious of newborn.....			1			1	2	1
Dengue.....	1	4	4		2	11	1	1
Diarrhea of the newborn.....	6	2	4		5	18	32	18
Diphtheria.....				1	3	4	3	3
Encephalitis, infectious.....	24	43	24	41	31	164	46	164
Epilepsy.....	6	1				62	51	164
Food poisoning.....	75	85	83	72	59	327	2,631	1,641
German measles.....	327	345	316	277	329	1,594	2,369	6,321
Gonococcus infection.....	3		1		2	6	3	9
Granuloma inguinale.....	8	3		7	6	30	12	16
Hepatitis, infectious.....	7	5	9	5	3	29	65	16
Infuenza, epidemic.....								
Leprosy.....							1	
Leptospirosis (Weil's disease).....								
Lymphogranuloma venereum.....	3	7	2		7	19	17	9
Malaria.....	731	667	754	769	646	3,567	7,703	8,421
Measles.....	1	6	4	4	4	19	32	16
Meningitis, meningococcal.....	1,324	1,230	925	1,139	876	5,494	4,837	24,317
Mumps.....	249	249	232	23	185	1,145	513	4,661
Plague.....								
Pneumonia, infectious.....	36	33	34	27	20	140	130	1,041
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior.....	14	29	17	12	19	91	49	164
Psittacosis.....			1			1		
Rabies, animal.....		3	3	1	5	12	27	16
Rabies, human.....								
Relapsing fever.....								
Rheumatic fever.....	13	12	14	8	6	51	64	164
Rocky Mt. spotted fever.....							1	
Salmonella infections.....		76	8	23	6	113	10	164
Shigella infections (bacillary dysentery).....	1	9	14	10	6	40	16	164
Smallpox.....								
Streptococcal infections: Scarlet fever.....	92	128	100	107	108	530	449	2,711
Streptococcal sore throat (and "Septic sore throat").....	26	16	14	10	17	83	37	164
Syphilis.....	267	230	190	161	188	1,036	1,833	8,421
Tetanus.....	2	4				6	6	16
Trachoma.....	1	3	6			9	3	16
Trichinosis.....					3	4	3	16
Tuberculosis: Respiratory.....	164	150	156	199	165	565	708	2,711
Other forms.....	12	6	14	9	11	52	54	164
Tularemia.....								
Typhoid fever.....	1	2	3	2		8	11	16
Typhus fever.....							1	
Yellow fever.....								
						20,628		24,011

* All types of salmonella infections now reportable. Prior to January 1, 1950, only A, B and C types were reportable; hence a five-year median not entirely comparable.

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